

To care for him who has borne the
battle, and for his widow and
orphan."

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JOHN McCLEROY, Editor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 3, 1906.

Office: 239 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W.

There is a prospect of a vote on the
Rate bill in the Senate May 7.

The Pure Food bill seems to have
gone indefinitely into cold storage.

The soldiers did so well in San Fran-
cisco that they want more of them
there.

We have our ears strained to hear
the first man to nominate Gen. Funston
for President.

Mayor McClellan appeals to the
Democrats to unite and save the coun-
try. From what?

Chicago's new license of \$1,000 will,
it is believed, reduce the number of
saloons by about 500. Why not make
it \$2,000, and get rid of 1,000?

With all his bold initiative, the Presi-
dent shrinks from any thought of
mediating in the D. A. R. row. There
is where discretion is a virtue.

The number of falling chimneys in
San Francisco and the damage done by
them seems to point to the stove-pipe
style of architecture for the future.

The seismograph records a distinct
shock, lasting several minutes and shak-
ing a great many booms in the Repub-
lican Party over the success of Gov.
Cummings in Iowa.

The Washington Post wants the Govern-
ment to buy the McLean house at
Appomattox, and a few acres of ground
surrounding, and preserve it in memory
of the greatest event of the last cen-
tury.

The window-glass factories will have
to forego their usual summer vacation
and run full time, to supply glass for
San Francisco. Earthquakes must be
unpleasant episodes to glaziers who
have yearly contracts.

The made ground on which San Fran-
cisco's business houses were built
suffered the most severely from the
earthquake. The rest of the city, which
is built upon sand, suffered compara-
tively little from the shocks.

Senator Bailey told Senator Spooner
the other day that the more he knew
about the Indian Territory the less im-
portance he would attach to what the
Secretary of the Interior said about it.
If this is not less majesty, what is it?

So Richmond Pearson Hobson is to
come to Congress, and he proposes to
sail into the "Republican oligarchy" in
the House as gallantly as he did into
Santiago harbor. He will need more
nerve to face Uncle Joe Cannon than it
took to brave Moro Castle.

It is small wonder that San Fran-
cisco burned as persistently. There
were 50,494 wooden buildings con-
structed of redwood, seasoned by long
years of hot Summers, and which burned
without blaze, but with much persist-
ence. There were only 3,881 buildings
of other material.

The suit to prevent the merging of
Allegheny into the Greater Pittsburg
has been dismissed, the bill declared
constitutional, and an election ordered.
This assures the creation of Greater
Pittsburg out of the many little towns
which have heretofore been under sepa-
rate Governments.

There are no fears about the future
of Stanford University. It has an en-
dowment of \$26,000,000 and it owns
100,000 acres of good land in various
Counties in California. Plans are al-
ready considered for restoring and im-
proving all the buildings of the Uni-
versity.

San Francisco and Oakland used to
be wide-open towns, but now they are
drier than any place in Maine. The
measures taken to secure this were ef-
fective. All the liquor in the towns that
could be found was destroyed, and the
soldiers made sure that no more was
brought in.

The Representatives from Texas are
making a strong but unavailing fight
against the passage of the National
Quarantine Law, denouncing it as a
usurpation by the General Govern-
ment and unnecessary, since Texas is
perfectly capable of taking care of her
health conditions and the other States
could do likewise if they would exert
themselves properly.

Comrades who desire histories of
their regiments will have to exercise
patience. We have a perfect flood of
these inquiries, and are answering them
in turn as fast as our space will per-
mit. We are trying to publish these in
the order in which they are received,
so that those whose requests are de-
layed must know that they are simply
taking their turn in line after those
who asked earlier.

For the first time in many years the
people of New York have little but
praise for their Legislature. It is be-
lieved that not a single job was gotten
through, while many needed reforms
were, and the investigation of the insur-
ance companies was a splendid piece
of work. The chief complaint is over
the failure of the Corrupt Elections
Practices bill.

FEAR OF A REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

There is almost a panic in France
over the fear of another great political
convulsion with its attendant massacres
and horrors. The trouble with the
French Government is that it is too
artificial. It is paternalism carried to
the last extreme. The State undertakes
to care for every one and provide a fair
means of living for all. While this has
many good features, it has a world of
disadvantages. Necessarily, wherever
it is assumed that the Government is to
provide, there must be hosts of men
who do not think that they get enough
and are envious of others who get more.
It is the very antithesis of our system
of Government, where every man is
supposed to be free to work out his own
destiny and get whatever his brains and
industry will secure him. We believe
that the functions of Government should
be confined to protecting every man in
his life and property and giving him
the most absolute freedom as to the rest.
On the other hand, the French
theory of Government is that the State
is the Father of the people, and should
in some way provide for all of them.
This principle runs all through French
history, and no matter whether the
Government is a Kingdom, an Empire
or a Republic, it is first and last social-
istic. This idea is everywhere persistent
and controlling. The Government gives
one man unusual profits, say, in the
sugar business, and then takes away a
portion of his profits in order to pay
big profits to some other man, who is
in turn heavily taxed. Where we, for
example, claim that every man has a
right to buy where he can buy the
cheapest and competition must have
full sway, the French do not admit this
for an instant. Frenchmen must buy
of Frenchmen, and either buy French
goods or those which Frenchmen have
imported.

The waiter in a restaurant has his
tips guaranteed him by law, and a
policeman will, if necessary, assist him
in collecting them. He takes these tips,
and when he has enough to amount to
25 francs (\$5) he buys a Government
bond with them. On this the Govern-
ment pays him three and three and a
half per cent, where the United States
Government can borrow all the money
it wants at two and a half per cent; but
it makes this up by taxing him in some
way. In this way the Government is
currying the enormous National debt
of \$5,856,706,403, or nearly twice that
of Great Britain, and by far the largest
National debt in the world. This is
drawn from a population of only 39,-
000,000, and where a franc counts for
as much as a dollar does with us. All
of this debt is carried by the thrifty
Frenchmen, and none of it owed abroad.
In addition, they have plenty of money
to lend other Nations, as we saw recent-
ly in the taking of more than one-half
of the Russian loan of \$440,000,000.
The enormous burden of this debt, as
well as of France's great army and
navy, is carried upon a wonderfully-
complicated system of taxation which
reaches every man and woman in the
so-called Republic, and the experience
of centuries has made its weight dis-
tributed with great justice and equity.
However, there is always the danger of
the eternal human unrest which wants
more than it can get. All the shiftless
and improvident, all the theorists, all
the men who do not want to work and
yet want as much as the others who
do, are in a state of bitter dissatisfaction
and eager for some convulsion
which will redistribute the wealth. This
is the eternal evil of Socialism, which
has forever led to rebellions and over-
turnings. All the troubles in France
for centuries may be traced to the
theory inherited from Imperial Rome—that
the State was obliged to provide for
all its people.

The great revolution of 1793 was an
insurrection of the middle classes
against the nobility and clergy, who
were getting far more than their share,
and the main result of that revolution
and the troubles following was the de-
claration that all Frenchmen were en-
titled to a participation in the bounty
of the State. The troubles then culmi-
nated in the battle of Waterloo and the
restoration of the Bourbons. These
attempts to put things back as they
were before the revolution, with the
result of another revolution in 1830,
which instated a Constitutional Govern-
ment like that of England, with Louis
Philippe as the "Citizen King." This
experiment lasted 18 years, and in 1848
another revolution re-established the
Republic, with Louis Napoleon as
Prince President. This lasted only three
years, when Napoleon made himself
Emperor by the coup d'etat of Decem-
ber, 1851. This lasted another 18 years,
when Napoleon was overthrown in 1870,
and the Third Republic instituted,
which has now lasted 36 years. It be-
gan in both the most terrible massacres
in the history of the world, and the
clergy and other prominent people
as mercilessly as their predecessors had
used the guillotine in 1793-94, and then
the Republican Government massacred
the Communists by the thousands
in retaliation. At the approach of May
every year there is a strong feeling of
unrest and solemn expectancy of out-
breaks. This year there seems almost
a panic, for it would seem that the
schemes of the Socialists for an upris-
ing are better matured and their leaders
more defiant than for many years. Tens
of thousands are fleeing from Paris in
dread of the rioting, burnings and
massacres of 26 years ago being re-
peated.

The Senate has dismissed as incon-
sequential the charges against Benj. F.
Daniels that he stole a mule in Wyom-
ing, for which he served two years in
the penitentiary, and that he killed two
men, for which he was not punished.
Ben stole the mule from the
Government, and though a jury of his
countrymen took a harsh view of the
transaction, probably the Senate had
some later evidence that the mule was
a danger to the soldiers, and their lives
were saved by its being stolen. As to
the men killed, he may have rid the
country of men who should have been
killed, and therefore he was con-
firmed as Marshal of Arizona in the ex-
pectation that he would continue his
work for the benefit of society.

A TIMELY LESSON.

The death of Gen. Edward W. Ser-
rell, the eminent engineer, as a charity
patient in a New York hospital, fur-
nishes a moral bearing on the need of
a speedy passage of a general Service
Pension bill. No man in the country
ever had finer opportunities for acquir-
ing wealth than Gen. Serrell. For a
long period of years he was one of the
very foremost of the civil engineers of
the country, and conducted to success-
ful conclusion such magnificent works
as the Hoosac Tunnel and the Niagara
Bridge. He had the handling of mil-
lions of capital, and precise scientific
knowledge, that had a high market
value. More than once he was believed
to be very wealthy, indeed. But re-
verses came. With age came failure
of powers and loss of property, and
charity only saved him from absolute
want. In his day he had served his
country magnificently as a Colonel of
a regiment of Engineers and the Chief
Engineer of the Department of the
South, where he executed a triumph of
military engineering in planting the
Swamp Angel, which bombarded
Charleston, S. C. He took part in 94
battles and engagements, and always
with the greatest credit to himself and
those he commanded.

This illustrates the vicissitudes of
life, to which all are subject. If old
age and illness bring such destitution
to a man of Gen. Serrell's brilliant abili-
ties and world-wide reputation, what
must be their possibilities to men who
served their country just as faithfully
and well within their spheres, but were
not so highly endowed as Gen. Serrell?
The Government owes it to the men
who saved its existence that no one who
served in Army and Navy during the
great struggle shall not live and die a
pauper in his latter years.

THE RATE BILL.

There are now about 100 amend-
ments to the Rate bill pending, but the
general opinion tends to belief that it
will pass with but one—a provision for
a very limited court review. The de-
bate upon it has been, and will continue
to be, extended and illuminating. The
Senators have given a vast amount of
very hard study to the measure, and
their speeches have never been sur-
passed in the history of Congress. The
public has received a much-needed edu-
cation on the subject, and many popu-
lar views have been radically modified.
The rights of the corporations as well
as of the public are now much better
understood, and undoubtedly a better
era of railway management will follow.
Heretofore managers have assumed that
they could do exactly what they pleased,
not merely in serving the public, but
in handling the internal finances of
those great corporations for their own
benefit and that of their particular
friends. Incidentally they are begin-
ning to learn that the railroads belong
to the stockholders, and must be man-
aged for their benefit, instead of for
the benefit of favored rings of officials.
While this was not a purpose of
the Rate bill, it has followed as one
of the incidents. The scrutiny of the
railroads' business will bring out facts
that stockholders have not known, and
promote the management of the roads
upon business principles that will have
to commend themselves to those who
have money invested in them.

MEXICAN WAR PENSIONS.

The following act has passed the Sen-
ate, and is now before the House Com-
mittee on Invalid Pensions:
An Act to amend an act entitled "An
Act granting an increase of pension to
soldiers of the Mexican War in certain
cases," approved Jan. 5, 1893.
Be it enacted by the Senate and
House of Representatives of the United
States of America in Congress assembled,
That an Act entitled "An Act grant-
ing an increase of pension to soldiers
of the Mexican War in certain cases,"
approved Jan. 5, 1893, be, and the same
is hereby, amended to read as fol-
lows, to wit: "That the Secretary of
the Interior be, and he is hereby, au-
thorized and directed to increase the
pension of every pensioner who is now
on the rolls on account of services in
the Mexican War, and who from age,
accident or disease, is disabled for
manual labor and is in such circum-
stances that the pension he now receives
is insufficient to provide him with the
necessaries of life, to \$20 per month.
That all pensioners provided for in this
act shall be deemed to be disabled for
manual labor when they have attained
the age of 75 years."
Passed the Senate, April 12, 1906.

Secretary Shaw can rest assured that
his Presidential boom is not growing in
New England. They have many causes
there for dissatisfaction with him, and
these are in the cumulative mood just
now because of a well-defined report
that he has ordered, or is about to or-
der, the dismissal of all employees of
Custom Houses and other Government
offices who are over 65. There are about
700 employees in the Boston Custom
House, of whom 95 are 65 and over.
About one-half of these are Union vet-
erans, and some of them have gained
such marked efficiency in their long
years of service that it seems difficult
to replace them. Age is held in far
more reverence in New England, where
longevity prevails, than in some other
parts of the country, and the people
there have vivid memories of what it
meant to be a Union soldier. The Boston
Globe denounces it as actually
cowardly for the Federal Government
to join in this hue-and-cry against old
men.

THE McCUMBER BILL.

The McCumber bill, which gives a
pension of \$12 a month to every veteran
who served 90 days and was honorably
discharged, on reaching the age of 62;
\$15 a month at age 70 and \$20 a
month at 75 and over, was favorably
reported from the Committee on Pensions
to the Senate and placed upon the cal-
endar. It is expected that it will be
brought up immediately after a vote
upon the Rate bill, and its friends have
great hopes of its passage.

Oregon has introduced Senatorial
elections by the people without the
formality of a constitutional amend-
ment. H. M. Calk, of Portland, was
placed in nomination before the pri-
maries as the Republican candidate for
Senator, and secured a majority of the
votes for the nomination, which will
follow, as also his election. The pri-
maries also selected W. C. Hawley, of
Salem, and W. R. Ellis, of Pendleton,
for Representatives and J. Withycomb,
of Corvallis, for Governor.

ROBBING THE HEATHEN.

Lo, the poor Indian, is having a very
tough time in holding on to the money
received for his land. According to the
report of the Commissioner of Indian
Affairs there are gangs of white sharks
around the Agencies who are working
all manner of schemes to get the money
away from the natives and make them
poor, indeed. The Indian seems abso-
lutely incapable of taking care of his
money. As a rule, not one of them has
a cent's worth of money after amounts
have been paid them, reaching sometimes
into the thousands of dollars. Whisky,
gambling and worthless goods at high
prices soon rob him of all his green-
backs. The Government is taking every
possible precaution to save the money
for the Indians, but this is attended
with the greatest difficulties. The Com-
missioner writes of one Indian named
Wa-nab-bo-zho. He is 85 years old
and is dying of cancer, but has over
\$3,000 to his credit. The Agent is
paying him \$20 a month and adds to
this additional amounts when he is
actually in need of it, but every effort
is being made to get the entire sum
into the Indian's hands, so that he can
be robbed of it. There are many simi-
lar cases at every Agency. Another case
is reported of a chief named Pretty-
bull, who was paid \$3,120. It made an
armful of currency, but as he left the
office a mixed-blood stepped up and
claimed that he owed him \$600 for
horses and had promised him \$500 on
account. The mixed-blood was thrown
out of the room, and Prettybull depos-
ited \$2,500 in bank and took \$620 in
currency. At 9 o'clock the next morn-
ing he did not have a dollar, and his
creditors were coming down to see the
Agent, claiming that others had
"hogged" the game and got away with
the money before they had a chance.
Not only was all his money gone, but
he had a host of unpaid debts. Horses,
carriages, harness and saddles are
favored means of getting away with
the money. Any sort of a gaudy-look-
ing team or buggy captures an Indian
on sight. One Indian horse-trader
named Thomas Harney is said to make
\$20,000 a year by this means. At the
Yankton Agency a span of horses which
one white man sold to another white
man for \$55 was sold to an Indian for
\$270. At the Kickapoo Agency an In-
dian woman, who had an unquestioned
and undisputed title to lands, was
charged by a lawyer \$1,052.85 fees. In
this the Government interfered suc-
cessfully.

VIRGINIA THANKS.

The General Assembly of Virginia
has adopted a joint resolution, reciting
that "Whereas, the United States have
recently, in a spirit of fraternity and
good will, bestowed to the State of Vir-
ginia many of the flags under which
the sons of the old Commonwealth per-
formed heroic and patriotic services
during the years of 1861-65, therefore
the Keeper of the Rolls of Virginia is
directed to convey the thanks of the
State to the President of the United
States and to Representative Lamb, of
Virginia, who introduced the bill."

The language of this preamble and
resolution is worthy of study. In the
first place, "it is the United States
have," which shows that the Legisla-
ture of Virginia still considers this Na-
tion a confederacy. "In a spirit of
fraternity and good will." That is,
the United States is treating with the so-
vereign State of Virginia on an equality.
"The sons of the old Commonwealth
performed heroic and patriotic ser-
vices." Their services were undoubtedly
heroic, but as to the patriotism of
them there is a marked difference of
opinion.

THE MISSOURI REPUBLICANS.

Though the Missouri Republicans
have the same propensity to intem-
perate fighting which has been the bane
of the Republicans in all the other South-
ern States, yet this will not be allowed
to interfere, as it has elsewhere in
Dixie, with the building up of the party
and its control of the State. At the
last Convention of the Republican
League Clubs at St. Louis a disciplinary
resolution was introduced condemning
R. C. Kerens, the old-time boss, for
instigating and promoting the bolt by
which Niedringhaus was defeated for
the Senate. This brought about a fight,
which the police had to suppress, but
after order was restored the resolution
was passed, and it will have a most
beneficial effect in the future. The
Republicans have a good State Com-
mittee, and it is thoroughly and sys-
tematically organizing the State, pay-
ing the closest attention to the details
in every County. Republicans are be-
ing organized, encouraged and filled
with the hope of a continuance of Re-
publican ascendancy in Missouri which
will lead to the rapid progress of the
State. Much good has been done since
the Republicans have come into power,
and this is an earnest of what will be
done in the future. Missouri will not
be permitted to lag behind the pro-
cession as she has been under the long
and oppressive rule, but will be
brought fully to the front, and her
immense advantages and resources
given full play.

DEBRUIZING CHECKERS.

The man who has introduced into the
New York Legislature a bill to debrui-
zize the game of checkers has our
heartfelt sympathy and support. He
says with the greatest truth that where
football kills and injures possibly a
score of victims a year, those who suffer
from checkers must be numbered by
the thousands, and the ravages of the
game are confined to a brief season,
but extend with more or less virulence
throughout the year. It is most viru-
lent in the winter time, when other
games and occupations are at a stand-
still. He does not confine himself to
glittering generalities, but demands the
following specific reforms, each of
which must commend itself strongly to
all humanitarians and lovers of their
kind:

1. Abolish the king row.
2. Limit the jumps to one in any given direction.
3. Restrict the bets to one glass of hard cider to each game.
4. Adopt a minimum age limit of 75 years for players.
5. Prohibit discussions of the game outside of the cobbler's shop or grocery store.
6. Compel each player to produce a written permit from his wife.
7. Restrict the playing to one evening a week, and stop the game when curfew rings.

MR. BRYAN'S ATTITUDE.

If Mr. Bryan is playing a game, he
is playing it with surprising shrewd-
ness. He went to the rear in 1904 with
a smiling face, as if happy in obeying
the Party's decision in favor of Alton
B. Parker. He may have even then
fully appreciated Roosevelt's astonish-
ing popularity, and realized that any-
body who went up against him was
foredoomed to overwhelming defeat.
Therefore Mr. Bryan was quite content
that some other man be the Republican
chopping block. Now his friends are
calling attention to the greater number
of votes that he polled each time than
Parker received, and the more this is
pointed out the better Bryan stands.
With the same shrewdness, he is keep-
ing very quiet as to his intentions for
1908. The man who rushes into the
Presidential field this year makes his
best bid for an early and killing frost,
which will carry him off beyond resus-
citation. Mr. Bryan is taking no such
chances. A year from now will be quite
time enough to say what he intends to
do, and by that time the campaign will
be shaped up sufficiently to indicate
whether it will be worth while to run.
If then the campaign will look as
bright for the Republicans as it did in
the Spring of 1903, Mr. Bryan may
graciously waive off the Democratic
nomination to some good brother who
wants to run for the fun of the thing.
Bryan is still young enough to look
forward hopefully to 1912.

The hopes of the Texas Republicans
are rapidly rising, and Col. Cecil Lyon,
of Sherman, Chairman of the State Re-
publican Committee, announced that
the Party will put a full ticket in the
field and make a hard fight to send
two or three Republicans to Congress.
The most hopes are entertained in the
15th District, now represented by John
Nance Garner, of Uvalde, who was
elected to the 59th Congress by a vote
of 10,647 to 5,767 for J. S. Morin, Re-
publican. The 15th District comprises
22 Counties, with a population in 1900
of 160,694. There has been a great
immigration from the central States
into this District, and the Immigration
is largely Republican. Eugene Nolte,
of Seguin, a banker, has been appoint-
ed United States Marshal as the first
step toward putting him in the race
against Mr. Garner. He was a candi-
date for State Treasurer on the Re-
publican ticket, and received several
thousand more votes than any other
man and two years ago, under his
leadership, his County elected a
straight Republican ticket. Hopes are
also entertained of electing a Repub-
lican successor to Representative Slay-
den, of the San Antonio District, and
Representative Smith, of the El Paso
District.

The Japanese have done a great work
in civilizing Formosa, and report that
they have gotten the island very well
under control, except that there are
occasional small bands of Head Hunt-
ers, who refuge in the inaccessible fore-
sts and cannot be reached until the
country is better settled. Railroads are
necessary, and thus far 1,200 miles have
been built. Apparently the Japanese are
not as thorough in their pursuit of the
Head Hunters as the American soldiers
have been in the Philippines. The af-
fair at Mount Dajo was an illustration
of how resolutely the American troops
hunted the rascals to their homes. The
Japanese are introducing education with
three classes of schools, one for the
Japanese, one for the Chinese settlers
and one for the Malay Aborigines. The
development of the production of rice,
sugar, sweet potatoes and ramie is rap-
idly increasing. Formosa is the prin-
cipal source of the world's camphor.
The production of this is nearly at a stand-
still, owing to the wasteful treatment
of the forests, but the Japanese are put-
ting the matter under a system and
planting millions of camphor trees, so
that they hope to eventually greatly in-
crease the production. They are also
saving the camphor oil, which is a gain,
as the oil is worth almost as much as
the camphor. We have a large and
growing trade with Formosa, our ex-
ports being second only to those of
China. In our purchases we stand third.

Wheat was the great source of wealth
in California for years after the bottom
fell out of gold mining, but wheat in-
terfered with the base line of
profit, and other industries have taken
its place. Every year more of the great
wheat farms are being broken up and
devoted to other productions. The
orange and lemon industry grows rap-
idly in the South, and it has been found
that oranges do quite as well in the hot
interior valleys, even as far north as
the latitude of Philadelphia, as they do
in southern California. Fresno ships
more raisins than any other place in
the world. Petaluma is a great "hen
town," and ships eggs and poultry to a
surprising extent. The Santa Clara
Valley has now become a great orchard.
The best sugar industry is rapidly
growing, and Napa and Sonoma Valleys
are becoming the greatest wine-produc-
ing regions on earth. The main want
in California is for coal, there being
only one bed, and that very poor, in the
State. Coal has to be brought from
Washington, but this gives an impetus
to the development of the water power
of the countless mountain torrents in
the State, and many unusual things
have been done in the transmission of
electrical power long distances.

The people of the Missouri Valley are
beginning to think about measures for
reviving the saltboat trade on their
great river. At one time there were
125 steamboats of good size running
regularly between St. Louis and St. Jo-
seph, and during a portion of the year
the boats were clear up to the Yel-
lowstone. These carried supplies to the
troops and conducted the trading op-
erations of the American Fur Co. with
the Indians. Now there is not a boat
running regularly on the river. It is
believed that by comparatively little
effort a vast commerce can be made
to float cheaply to market by that old-
time highway.

An amendment to the Indian Approp-
riation bill is now before the Senate
to allot a portion of the lands in the
Blackfoot Reservation in Montana in
severalty to the Indians and throw the
remainder open to settlement.

THE SPIRIT OF CONGRESS.

Some of the More Notable Proceedings of the Week.

Senate.
Monday, April 25.—Mr. La Follette
concluded his three days' speech on rate
regulation.

House.
The House agreed to the Senate's
amendment increasing the amount of
the relief fund in the resolution of Sat-
urday from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000.
The entire day was spent on District
business, the most important measure
being the increased pay for teachers
in the public schools. The bill was not
finally passed, but the appointment of
members of the School Board was taken
from the District Commissioners and
assigned to the Supreme Court of the
District.

Senate.
April 24.—Virtually the entire session
of the Senate was devoted to a discus-
sion of the Indian Appropriation bill,
which even then was not disposed of.

House.
The House was not in session, be-
cause most members wished to attend
the John Paul Jones ceremonies at
Annapolis.

Senate.
April 25.—The Senate proceedings
were unusually stale and uninteresting.
The Indian Appropriation bill again
consumed nearly the entire session of
the day.

House.
The day was spent by the House in
general debate on the Agricultural Ap-
propriation bill.

Senate.
April 26.—The Senate proceedings
were unusually stale and uninteresting.
The Indian Appropriation bill again
consumed nearly the entire session of
the day.

House.
The day was spent by the House in
general debate on the Agricultural Ap-
propriation bill.

Senate.
April 27.—The Senate proceedings
were unusually stale and uninteresting.
The Indian Appropriation bill again
consumed nearly the entire session of
the day.

House.
The day was spent by the House in
general debate on the Agricultural Ap-
propriation bill.

Senate.
April 28.—The Senate proceedings
were unusually stale and uninteresting.
The Indian Appropriation bill again
consumed nearly the entire session of
the day.

House.
The day was spent by the House in
general debate on the Agricultural Ap-
propriation bill.

Senate.
April 29.—The Senate proceedings
were unusually stale and uninteresting.
The Indian Appropriation bill again
consumed nearly the entire session of
the day.

House.
The day was spent by the House in
general debate on the Agricultural Ap-
propriation bill.

Senate.
May 1.—The Senate proceedings
were unusually stale and uninteresting.
The Indian Appropriation bill again
consumed nearly the entire session of
the day.

House.
The day was spent by the House in
general debate on the Agricultural Ap-
propriation bill.

Senate.
May 2.—The Senate proceedings
were unusually stale and uninteresting.
The Indian Appropriation bill again
consumed nearly the entire session of
the day.

House.
The day was spent by the House in
general debate on the Agricultural Ap-
propriation bill.

Senate.
May 3.—The Senate proceedings
were unusually stale and uninteresting.
The Indian Appropriation bill again
consumed nearly the entire session of
the day.

House.
The day was spent by the House in
general debate on the Agricultural Ap-
propriation bill.

Senate.
May 4.—The Senate proceedings
were unusually stale and uninteresting.
The Indian Appropriation bill again
consumed nearly the entire session of
the day.